The Pyongyang Times

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Premier Kim Il Sung receiving the goodwill mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Cuban Gov't Goodwill Mission

On September 20, Premier Kim Il Sung received in audience the visiting goodwill mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

Present at the audience were leader of the delegation Melba Hernandes who was Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee for the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People and is now Vice-Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Peace among Nations and National Sovereignty, and member of the delegation Giraldo Mosola, Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Friendship among Nations.

Also on hand was Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigos accompanied the delegation.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the Cuban guests.

Premier Kim Il Sung talks with Mr. Moustafa Riad Bahgat Badawi

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Editor-in-Chief Of "Al Goumhouria"

On September 20, Premier Kim Il Sung received Moustafa Riad Bahgat Badawi, Editor-in-Chief of U.A.R. newspaper "Al Goumhouria."

Present on the occasion was Jo'n Yo'ng Go'o, Editor-in-Chief of *Minju Joson*.

Also present was Esmat Naguib Moussa, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the U.A.R. Embassy in Pyongyang.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

During their stay in Korea, the Editor-in-Chief and his wife visited Pyongyang and other places.

Prior to their departure, they were invited to the farewell banquet given by the newspaper office of the *Minju Joson*.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Gross Violation of Norm of Int'l Law

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

A spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 21 a statement in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government detained the seiner "Pyongsin No. J4-034" belonging to the Sinuiju Fishery and is attempting to take unlawful action against some of the crewmen. The statement reads in full as follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states as follows in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government detained the seiner "Pyongsin No. J4-034" belonging to the Sinuiju Fishery, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and is attempting to take unlawful action against some of the crewmen:

D.P.R.K. seiner "Pyongsin No. J4-034" was reported missing while fishing in the West Sea of Korea.

The D.P.R.K. authorities concerned made much efforts to locate the fishing boat.

Then it was learned through press reports that the said boat was in Shimonoseki Port, Japan.

The authorities concerned of the D.P.R.K. immediately cabled the Japanese authorities concerned, requesting the latter to speedily return the seiner "Pyongsin No. J4-034" as well as its entire crewmen.

The Japanese government authorities, however, have failed to give any reply and, at present, are scheming to hand over some of the crewmen to the South Korean puppet gang, saying that they "would be dealt with separately."

This is a serious attempt on the part of the Japanese government authorities to trample upon the most elementary norm of international law and international practice.

It is an international practice to send back peaceful vessels and their crewmen to the country to which they belong.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. sent back with goodwill, on a number of occasions, the Japanese fishing boats that had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our Republic while fishing.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese Government is detaining the crewmen of the "Pyongsin No. J4-034" and scheming to hand over some of them to the South Korean puppet clique. This cannot be interpreted otherwise than that the Japanese Government is trying to exploit this incident for dishonest political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique.

The Japanese Government must heed the just public opinion and promptly return the entire crewmen and the boat to the D.P.R.K. as requested by it, without complicating the situation.

If the Japanese Government, clinging to its unwarranted stand, keep the crewmen under detention and transfer some of them to the South Korean puppet clique, it will be unable to escape the denunciation of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the unbiased world public opinion and will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 14 a message of greetings from **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received on September 16 a message from **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, **Chivu Stoica**, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.S.R. in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the liberation of Rumania.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly received on September 23 a message from **Ho Chi Minh**, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly and **Phast Van Dong**, Premier of the D.R.V. Government in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the D.R.V.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on September 19 a message of greetings to **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic on the latter's re-appointment to the chairmanship of the A.P.R.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on September 19 a message of greetings to **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic on the latter's re-election to the presidency of the A.P.R.

Support to Peoples of Korea and Vietnam

Sekou Toure Stresses

The Fourth Congress of the African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea opened in Conakry on September 22, according to a report from Conakry.

President Sekou Toure addressed the opening session of the Congress on September 22. Stressing the need of unity with all fronts fighting against imperialism, the Guinean President called for the unity of action and solidarity with the youth organizations in Africa and in the rest of the world.

He also called on the youth to fight for the total liquidation of colonialism on the African Continent and in defence of the national unity and independence of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

(KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

The Party and government leaders of Korea send messages to the leaders of foreign countries in reply to their messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the 18 anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrades **Kim Il Sung** and **Choi Yong Kun** sent their reply messages to:

✦ **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; and **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

✦ **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party; **Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic; **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the C.P.R. and **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the C.P.R.

✦ **Ho Chi Minh**, Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Vietnam and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V. and **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the D.R.V. Government.

✦ **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

✦ **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba; and **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba.

✦ **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers; Professor Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the People's Chamber of the G.D.R.; and Professor Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

✦ **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; and **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the M.P.R.

✦ **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Rumanian Communist Party; **Chivu Stoica**, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.S.R.

✦ **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Albanian Party of Labour; **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the A.P.R.

✦ **Wladislaw Gomulka**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party; **Edward Ochab**, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.P.R.

✦ **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and **Jozef Lenart**, Premier of the Government of the C.S.R.

✦ **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; **Istvan Dobi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; and **Gyula Kallay**, Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the H.P.R.

✦ **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the B.P.R.

✦ Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Premier Kim Il Sung sent reply messages to:

✦ **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic.

✦ **Modibo Keita**, President of the Republic of Mali.

✦ **Sukarno**, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

✦ **Alphonse Massamba-Debat**, President of the Republic of the Congo (B).

✦ **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of Algerian National Council of Revolution and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria.

✦ Marshal **Abdullah Al Sallal**, President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦ **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

✦ **Nazi Taleb**, Premier of the Republic of Iraq.

Premier **Kim Il Sung** also sent reply messages to:

✦ Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo-Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos.

✦ **Ahmed El Shukairy**, President of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

✦ **Agostino Neto**, Chairman of the Angola People's Liberation Movement.

✦ **Osmani Syenfuegos**, Secretary-General of the Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Organization.

✦ The National Organizing Committee of Cuba for the "Solidarity Month with the Korean People."

✦ **Djawato**, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent his reply to **Tomas Leyes Pecuna**, President of the Chilian Senate.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent reply telegrams to the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party and the Executive Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

The reply messages expressed thanks for the warm greetings extended on Korea's national day, and for the support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on September 20 a message of greetings to **Modibo Keita**, President of the Republic of Mali, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on September 25 a message of congratulations to **Abdullah Al Sallal**, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the revolution of the Yemen Arab Republic.

GREETINGS TO GUINEAN YOUTH

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea sent a message of greetings to the Fourth Congress of the African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea.

AT THE U.N.

Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from S. Korea and Dissolution of "UNCURK" to be Discussed

The foreign ministers and permanent representatives to the U.N. of 10 socialist countries sent a letter to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant requesting that the question of withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the U.N. and of dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea be included in the agenda of the 21st U.N. General Assembly session as important, urgent and separate item, according to news reports from New York.

Dwelling upon the fact that Korea's unification has not yet been achieved and the Korean nation still remains divided, though more than 20 years have passed since the end of World War II, the letter said that the main reason for this is the flagrant foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people.

Such interference, it added, is expressed in the continued occupation of South Korea by the United States army, The United States set up a regime to its liking in South Korea and forced it into its military springboard. It pointed out: "Because of this, the United States stubbornly prevents Korea's unification and seeks to perpetuate its division. Thus, the interests of the Korean people are sacrificed to those of foreign countries."

The letter exposed the active U.S. move to draw the South Korean regime into its aggression against Vietnam and into its plans for the creation of new aggressive blocs, citing these facts: the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the convocation of the Seoul conference of ASPAC and the manoeuvrings for the fabrication of the Northeast Asia military bloc (Neato).

By its participation in these U.S. plans, the Seoul regime has in fact placed a new obstacle in the way of the peaceful unification of the country, it noted.

Reminding him of the just proposals for Korea's unification reiterated in the July 21, 1966 memorandum of the D.P.R.K. Government, it said the annual discussion of the "Korean question" by the U.N. General Assembly which was imposed upon by the United States is a reflection of the U.S. policy for perpetuating the division of Korea by occupying South Korea continuously.

The United States manipulated this discussion to be conducted at the U.N. for the sole purpose of somehow cloaking its policy with the name of the U.N. The same purpose is also served by the activities of the so-called "UNCURK."

In conclusion, the letter expressed the hope that the discussion at the 21st. U.N. General Assembly session of the proposed item will make it possible to drive all foreign troops out of South Korea, dissolve the UNCURK and drop the Korean question from the agenda of the U.N.

The General Assembly decided to include this question on the agenda on September 24. **(KCNA)**

Release of Korean Fishermen Demanded

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 24 strongly protesting against the unlawful detention by the Japanese Government of the seiner "Pyongsin No. 34-024" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its crew.

The statement denounced the unlawful detention by the Japanese government of a Korean seiner and its crew as the most serious violation of international law, the elementary norm of international practice and the principle of humanitarianism.

The C.C. of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society in its statement demanded that the Japanese Government immediately send back the Korean seiner and its crew in accordance with international practice and lofty humanitarianism.

A meeting of representatives of the Japanese people who are taking part in the movement for, helping the return home of the Koreans in Japan was held on September 22 in Niigata. The attendants unanimously demanded that the Japanese government revoke its decision to abrogate the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan after one year and unconditionally extend the present agreement. Photo: Japanese public figures urging their government to extend the term of the repatriation agreement without amendment.

Flunkeyism in S.Korea

Rodong Sinmun carried an article under the headline: "Let us fight for independence and self-reliance in South Korea, rejecting flunkeyism toward great powers" on September 22.

The article says:

What is to be done before anything else to accomplish national independence in South Korea and realize the country's unification is to repel the foreign forces of aggression, reject flunkeyism and repudiate big-power-serving policies.

The imperialists today are occupying other countries and enforcing colonial rule there or are constantly hatching machinations to establish their control over other countries by neo-colonialist methods using "aid" as bait, stretching out their aggressive talons.

Under these circumstances, if we slacken the struggle for independence, against flunkeyism, or take leave of our right senses, deceived by the honeyed words of the imperialists, this will result in undermining our independence and, in the long run, forfeiting national sovereignty as well.

We mapped out our policies according to our own judgement, developed the national economy and culture in conformity with our actual conditions and pursued an independent course in external affairs. To uphold the interests of our country, of our nation and of our people to the end—this has been the basis of our policy-making.

From the first days of building a new country we resolutely waged the struggle for establishing *Juche* (self-identity), opposing flunkeyism of serving the great powers. Thus, we pursued an independent line, the main contents of which are *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

We adhered to an independent position in external affairs as well. We treat all nations, big or small, equally.

After making a historical review of the struggle waged against flunkeyism in our country in the past, the article points to the fact that since August 15, 1945, flunkeyism serving the U.S. aggressive policy has been fostered all the more in South Korea.

REPUBLICAN YEMEN:

Four Years of Struggle and Victory

September 27, 1966 is the fourth anniversary of the day of victorious revolution in Yemen when her people proclaimed the Yemen Arab Republic after abolishing the despotic monarchy in their country.

The liquidation of feudal tyranny and the proclamation of the Republic in Yemen freed her people from mediaeval oppression and exploitation and opened up a broad avenue for the building of a new life before them. It also dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists engrossed in securing a foothold of aggression in that region.

Following the victory of the revolution, the Yemeni people, through their brave struggle, have been defending their revolutionary gains successfully from the ceaseless aggression and provocations of the U.S.-British imperialists and the domestic reactionaries aimed at destroying the Yemen Arab Republic in its cradle and enslaving the people again.

The tense struggle of the Yemeni people for safeguarding the Republic and following unswervingly the path they have chosen for the building of a new life is closely linked with the struggle for liberating southern Yemen still under British imperialist occupation.

The bonds of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Yemeni peoples formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism are steadily strengthened.

The Korean people stand full square in support of the Yemeni people in their struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and territorial integrity and sincerely wish them still greater successes in their just struggle.

What Mozambique Has Shown

Under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the people of Mozambique rose in a nation-wide riot on September 25, 1964. This meant they had entered the new stage of armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists.

In the course of their struggle, the Mozambicans formed their strong armed detachments and their sphere of action has been further expanded.

The struggle of the people of Mozambique, together with the daily mounting struggle of the people of Angola and "Portuguese" Guinea, is of great significance in carrying out the task of destroying the last stronghold of colonialism in Africa.

Their unyielding struggle affords a convincing proof that no force on earth can block the great process of complete liberation of Africa and final removal of the cursed system of colonialism, a product of imperialism, from the globe.

The Mozambicans are well aware that their enemies are not only the Portuguese colonialists. At the same time, they know that the whole of Africa are backing them and that progressive mankind throughout the world are firmly standing by them.

It is widely known that the U.S.-led Western imperialists' support enables the reactionary faction of Salazar to continue with their activities at home and abroad.

But the changing situation in Africa today shows convincingly that the future of Africa is not to be decided by the imperialists.

There should be only a downfall for those who go against the stream of history toward the national liberation and social progress.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the people of Mozambique on their achievements made in their arduous and significant struggle and express a militant solidarity with them in this struggle.

Solidarity with Puerto Ricans

September 23 is "the day of solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico."

On the occasion of the day, the Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. aggressors for their cruel colonial rule over Puerto Rico and express full support to its people who have risen up in a valiant struggle against U.S. colonial rule.

In 1898 the United States occupied Puerto Rico, a beautiful island country in the Caribbean Sea. The truth about U.S. occupation of this country and its nearly 70 years' plunder and oppression there give a clear evidence of the true nature of the U.S. imperialist as the inveterate colonialist.

The United States has turned this country into a huge military and supply base from which to launch aggression against Cuba and other Latin American countries. And it has clinched its brutal colonialist rule by national discrimination, political persecution and economic plunder.

But the Puerto Rican people no longer tolerate this state of things.

The patriotic forces in Puerto Rico rose in revolt in October 1950, which swept the whole country. It was a demonstration of their resolute determination and at the same time a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

From then on, there have been vigorous struggles of its people against the U.S. colonial domination.

The people of Puerto Rico are enjoying the full support from their brothers in Latin America and the broad sections of the world's people.

Their just struggle is part of the anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle which is now sweeping Latin America. The fact that the spearhead of struggle is directed at U.S. imperialism is of particular importance.

The Korean people will, as before, continue to extend full solidarity with the Puerto Rican people in their just struggle against the U.S. domination and for the country's liberation and independence.

VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE INVINCIBLE

The South Vietnamese people who have inherited the traditions established in the course of the struggle against foreign aggressors continue their onward march hitting back the American invaders

September 23 this year marks the 21st anniversary of the commencement of the nation-wide war of resistance by the South Vietnamese people against the French aggressors.

Through a more than nine-year-long heroic war of resistance they eventually defeated the invaders and safeguarded their national independence honourably.

The American imperialists, however, came in the wake of the French aggressors to prevent the South Vietnamese people from realizing their long-cherished desire when they were about to build a new life in their liberated land.

This compelled the people of South Vietnam to enter another war of resistance against the American aggressors. For twelve years now they have been waging a hard but honourable war which is of decisive importance for the cause of national liberation against imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America and for the defence of world peace.

Despite the fact that it has failed to attain its aggressive end even by the repeated escalation of the criminal war and is sustaining more serious political and military reverses, American imperialism still desperately clings to the "peace talk" fraud and the escalation of the war.

No desperation, however, can cover up the crimes of American imperialism in Vietnam or save it from its doom.

The telling blows the people of South Vietnam have been dealing to the American aggressors in their just war under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Luberation, show the people of the world, engaged in the national-liberation struggle against imperialism, a great example and an encouragement.

The Korean people along with the progressive people of the world are firmly determined to fight American imperialism shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people until they win final victory.

The article goes on:

The successive rulers of South Korea are pro-American stooges and worshippers of the great powers fostered by the United States. They are least concerned about the interests of the people or the destinies of the country and the nation, but are blinded by the interests and power of individuals or small factions. They are doing their utmost to curry favour with and win greater confidence of the imperialists upon whose favour their destinies depend.

Pro-American flunkeyism of the South Korean rulers finds vivid expression in their home and foreign policies and in bringing grave consequences in the political, economic, cultural and all other spheres.

South Korea's policies are, in essence, America's policies.

In fact, the South Korean regime has to get the consent and approval of the U.S. embassy and the "United States Agency for International Development in South Korea", in all its policies ranging from the revision of the constitution and legislation to the drafting of the budget and taxation.

The rulers of South Korea have conceded the prerogative of the supreme command of the "ROK Army" to the U.S. Commander in South Korea and are engaging for a long-term stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

They are faithfully implementing the Asian policy of the United States by concluding the treacherous "ROK-Japan Treaty" and ushering in the Japanese militarists and are loyally serving the United States in its policy of aggression in Asia by sending troops to Vietnam.

The successive rulers of South Korea have all along pursued a course of bringing its economy under the control of the U.S. monopoly capital.

Holding out "aid" as a bait, the United States is not only dominating South Korea politically and militarily but also fleecing its people in cunning ways, seizing the main arteries of its economy.

The rulers of South Korea have turned it into a U.S. colony with regard to culture as well.

After August 15, 1945, the U.S. imperialists introduced decadent American culture and American way of life into South Korea on an extensive scale, trampling underfoot the fine traditions of Korean national culture and the beautiful manners and customs of the Korean people. The successive rulers there have meekly executed the U.S. policy of cultural aggression.

Talking volubly about nationalism and independence, these rulers have reduced South Korea to such a ruinous state as it is now in. Yet they have the check to claim that this is the path of "patriotism" and "modernization."

Anyone with a discerning power can easily see what they call the path of "patriotism" is the path to the country's ruin and what they call the path to "modernization" means the path to subordination.

Flunkeyism of the rulers is clearly reflected also in their approach toward the question of unifying the country.

The unification of the country is an internal affair of our nation. Therefore, we have consistently held that unification should be realized by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside force.

But the successive rulers of South Korea have been doggedly opposed to the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

The pro-American stooges will undoubtedly be forsaken by the people, if free North-South general elections are held on a democratic basis free from any foreign interference.

Without trampling upon the people's will through the unlawful intervention of the outside forces, it will be impossible for the pro-American stooges to be seated in a unified government of Korea.

This is why the U.S. imperialists are doggedly trying to meddle in the election for Korean unification under U.N. cloak.

Neither the U.S. nor the U.N. has any competency or right whatsoever to meddle in the Korean question. Our nation is fully capable of solving the question of the country's unification by itself.

It is the people themselves who have to decide whatever social system they prefer, no one can designate it beforehand. The question lies not in the difference of ideology but in whether one really wants unification or opposes it, clinging to the foreign aggressive forces.

To accomplish the country's unification, the U.S. imperialists must be withdrawn from South Korea and their lackeys who are dead set against unification be removed. As long as the power is in the hands of the pro-American stooges in South Korea, unification cannot be realized.

The question of unification can be solved only when flunkeyism to the great powers is removed and the independent line triumphs.

A County of
"Golden Mountains"

I got off the train at Sakju station in a northern region of Korea and took a bus for Changsong. Before the bus had covered a couple of kilometres high mountains appeared ahead and the bus drove along a winding road that crossed one mountain after another. All around were thick forests. Here I was in the county of Changsong where mountains make up 95 per cent of its total area.

"Here in this remotest county, too, you'll find many changes," one of the passengers was saying, not addressed to any definite person. This remark, simple as it was, caught the attention of the listeners.

0.1 *Jongbo* of Land

The first thing I did in the county seat, Changsong township, was to call at the county co-operative farm management committee.

"We've 0.1 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare) of agricultural land for each of the population in otr county. But last year the 18 co-operative farms in the county produced grain enough and to spare. Over 1,000 tons of more grain than needed to meet the demands of the county," Chairman Jang Il Gyong told me.

Before the country's liberation in 1945, the chairman explained, nearly all of the land in the county was in the hands of the landlords and more than 90 per cent of the population were tenant farmers. After the liberation, the people's government distributed land to the tillers, granted them funds for farming, supplied electricity and farm machines to them and built irrigation facilities for them. The result was an increased production of crops.

Self-sufficiency in grain, however, was not easily attained. A mass drive was launched to secure new land and improve lean land and in the van of this drive stood the leading personnel. Over 300 *jongbo* of land was secured in a few years. Reservoirs were built and pumps installed to double the area of paddies. High-yielding crops were planted and seeds were steadily improved. Per-*jongbo* grain output on the average increased 2.5 times between 1959 and 1965.

I visited the Yuja co-operative farm. At the foot of a mountain were snug tile-roofed houses surrounded by fruit trees. Seventy per cent of the houses were hovels in the pre-liberation days. But now the inhabitants there all live in modern farm houses. Last year, the co-operative farmers there earned 4.2 times as much grain and 5.8 times as much cash than in the early days of the co-operative farming in 1954.

The Gumya co-operative farm with 154 modern farm houses has become a rich farm village. It carries no trace of the past when it was a village of hillside-plot tillers and tenant farmers. Baek Jong Hun of this co-operative farm was not afforded an opportunity for school education before the liberation as he was from a poor hillside-plot tiller's family. Under the people's government, after the liberation, he has become an agro-technician. Two of his sons teach college and two others are college students.

The county has changed in other spheres, too.

Creation of "Golden Mountains"

"Golden mountain" is a synonym for the mountain in Changsong County. In this county where mountains account for 95 per cent of the total area, people's life has inseparable connections with mountains.

The Wanpung co-operative farm lies halfway up a mountain 1,500 metres above sea level, some 30 kilometres from the county seat. The first thing I saw when visiting this village of 70 tile-roofed houses were herds of milch cows and sheep. The co-op farm now breeds five times as many grass-eating animals as in 1959.

All the co-operative farms in the county have created pastures and fodder fields and raise grass-eating animals. Sixty per cent of their cash income on the average comes from stockbreeding.

Mountains offer more to the people of Changsong who know how to make the most of them.

The county has extensively carried out the work of exploring local raw material resources, in accordance with the policy of the state put forward in June 1958, the policy of advancing local industries in all counties by the use of locally obtainable raw and other materials and local manpower. The Changsong people now annually gather over 2,000 tons of wild fruits of more than ten varieties for use as industrial raw materials and secure over 200 tons of raw materials for fibre. They have also explored raw material resources for the manufacture of paper, bags and furniture. They first built factories for textiles and foodstuffs and then erected those for paper, furniture and bags. Next came a machine plant that serves these factories. The county got from the state the supply of such materials as iron, steel and cement whose production is beyond its power.

With Two Hand Looms

The Changsong textile mill has a dyeing shop and a clothing shop, besides a weaving shop provided with over 100 power looms. Mechanization has been introduced to 85 per cent of the production processes. The mill produces 132 sorts of fabrics and most of the raw materials are the three obtained from wild plants, and the cocoons of tussah and silk worms. The mill had only two hand looms and eight married women as work hands when it started in July 1958. Now it turns out a variety of fabrics and their output is as much as 15.6 metres per head of the county's population. Its director Kim Duk Bok, born into a hillside-plot tiller's family, is a woman who learned how to read and write Korean after the liberation. Married women make up 92 per cent of the mill's employees and all of them have become skilled hands.

Operating side by side with this mill, the first to win the title of *Chollima* (winged horse) in Changsong County, is a foodstuff factory. It now produces 80 kinds of goods such as bean paste, soy bean oil, liquor, confectionery and processed meat and dairy goods. Ninety-five per cent of the raw materials of this factory come from the "golden mountains."

This factory, thus started with a few hand presses and crushers, with ten housewives as work hands.

A paper mill has furnished itself with the equipment for wood pulp and other products by its own efforts since its commissioning in July 1959. It sends some of its products to other counties as it makes more than needed in the county. When I interviewed Hong Il Gwon, chairman of the county light industry committee, he told me: "Local industry in our county produces eight times as much goods as in its early days and its variety has increased 2.2 times. Mechanization has been introduced to 82.5 per cent of the production processes and the local inhabitants' income from the sale of raw materials they gather in the mountains has increased five times."

* * *

Changsong today has many things that attract our attention. It has 23 seven-year-course schools and a higher agricultural school. Each co-operative farm has necessary cultural, welfare and service establishments such as clinic, kindergarten, nursery and store. In the village of the Wanpung co-operative farm, there was not a single pupil in the pre-liberation days. But nowadays a quarter of the population there attend schools at various levels.

I saw a group of vigorous children in neat clothes on their way to the kindergarten when leaving Changsong township. And I felt confident that these children growing up vigorously would make their home county more prosperous when they take over from the present generation.

Yun Won Gil

House of culture in Changsong township

People of Changsong turn out large quantities of foodstuffs (left), paper (below) and fabrics (right) by making the most of mountains

★ ★ ★

After school

Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Folk-dance

Dance of Raftsmen's Wives

If you make a trip to the northernmost region of our country you will find a dance peculiar to the raftsmen's villages along the Amrok and Duman Rivers.

This dance depicts the life of raftsmen's wives catching fish.

In by-gone days rafters' wives here, it is said, were universally devoted to their husbands. Whenever their husbands left for rafting, the housewives caught char in the river by light at night to serve it to their husbands. And during the absence of their husbands, they caught fish every night and kept it hung from eaves for use when they returned.

When the mankind of the village returned from a long rafting, their wives arranged jointly big feasts to greet their home-coming. The women used to dance to amuse their husbands on such occasions.

Unearthed and rearranged by the Ryanggang Provincial Song and Dance Troupe, this dance was put on the stage at the recent national song and dance festival.

Kim Chaek Polytechnic College

THE Kim Chaek Polytechnic College is one of the important centres for training our own technical cadres—engineers and other highly-qualified technical workers.

The college, separated from Kim Il Sung University on September 26, 1948, was named after the late Comrade Kim Chaek, the former Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who gave his life for the freedom, independence and prosperity of the country.

18 YEARS AGO AND TODAY

When the college started it had seven departments, 16 chairs, 70 teachers and 1,500 students. But over the past 18 years it has changed beyond recognition. Today it has 11 departments and more than 60 chairs, staffed with over 500 authoritative professors, associate professors and teachers.

The college has a total floor space of 70,000 square metres, big workshops for practical training, more than 100 laboratories and a library stocked with more than 500,000 volumes. The student body numbers 5,000 including foreign students.

Many of its departments have been developed into independent colleges—Pyongyang College of Construction, Pyongyang Transport College, Chongjin Mining College, Sinuiju College of Light Industry.

The college plays a big role not only as an educational institution but also as a scientific institute.

It has four research institutes under its control, where more than 200 researchers are enlisted, carrying on studies on scores of scientific problems each year.

The post-graduate course and the doctoral academy attached to the college turn out competent scientists.

STUDENTS, STUDY

The principal purpose of the college is to train its students into technical cadres capable of working independently in a short time after their graduation.

The college, therefore, pays much attention to close combination of education with production in order to make the students consolidate the theory acquired in their classroom through practical training and enable them to effectively apply to realities what they have learned.

The college, while putting main accent on theoretical education, assigns a certain period to train the first-and second-year students through work in its workshops so that they may acquire technique and skill in addition to the basic technical knowledge. For the third-to fifth-year students to consolidate what they learned in class, they are sent to factories and mills corresponding to their special lines of study so as to consolidate their knowledge through practice.

The students of the college, like those of other institutions of higher learning, are accorded education free of charge and receive stipends from the State. A scholarship named after Kim Chaek, which is twice as much as the stipends issued to ordinary students, is given to those students who distinguish themselves by both their study and good behaviour in daily life. Those who have no one to turn to are provided free with everything for their study and life.

GRADUATES

Since its establishment the college turned out 17 batches of graduates.

They are playing an important part on all fronts of our national economy.

Among them are Ju Jong Myong, maker of ferro-coke, People's Prize winner and Hero of Labour; Ri Pal Ryol, Hero of Labour, who made great technical innovations in the production of cast goods; Ju Hyo Sun, Hero of Labour, who introduced a new method of work on high-voltage power-transmission lines.

More than 300 graduates are high-ranking officials of ministries, bureaus and other management organs of the central government as well as directors and chief engineers of major factories and other enterprises.

When we speak of our powerful industry today, we cannot pass without making special mention of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic College, the nursery of our technical cadres.

Ji Ryong Cha

At a laboratory of the college

FACTS TELL

Americans' Intrusion Into Kanghwa I. in 1871

AFTER it had failed to realise its plan for aggression in Korea even by the sending of the U.S. "General Sherman" in 1866 and by an attempt at excavating the tomb of Namyongun in 1868, the United States eventually started a full-scale armed invasion.

In the spring of 1871, the American aggressors ordered Low, the then American minister to China, to effect a forcible "opening" of the door of Korea with the help of the U.S. Far Eastern Fleet.

To execute these orders for armed invasion, on May 8, 1871 Low, along with Rogers, the then commander of the American Far Eastern Fleet left Shanghai for Nagasaki, Japan, where they had made final preparations for the armed invasion, and started aggression on Korea on May 16.

Five Warships

The American fleet sent for the invasion of Korea consisted of five warships including "Colorado," and "Alaska" and other vessels armed with more than 80 guns and with 1,230 men aboard.

Low calculated that he would be able to occupy Seoul at a stroke with his powerful armed force and enforce obedience on the Korean Government.

The American fleet under Low and his men appeared on May 21 in the sea off the Pung-do Islet, Namyang-bu (county), Kyonggi Province after passing the sea off the southern coast of Korea and intruded into the sea off Sondolmok, an important fort of Kanghwa Island on June 1. Kanghwa Island faces the Inchon port, the gateway to Seoul, and is of weighty strategic importance. The American fleet had conducted the scouting and sounding of the coastal waters of Kyonggi Province for the operations.

The Korean Government, at the news of the enemy's invasion, sent its officials many times to call the enemy to account for the illegal intrusion.

The American invaders, however, not only turned down our demand on an unwarranted pretext each time but also even threatened and blackmailed our officials.

The intrusion into Sondolmok compelled our side to take self-defensive action.

The batteries of the Dokjom, Dokpo-jin, Kwangsong-jin garrisons on Kanghwa Island fired upon the American ships but their guns were inferior to the Americans', yet our artillerymen overpowered the enemy by their accurate shelling. One of the five American warships began to sink then the others which had been hit hard took to flight.

"Anti-compromise Tablet"

People could not sit idle at this critical juncture. They formed themselves into volunteer units and, together with the regular soldiers, came to the defence of the lower reaches of the Han River and the west coast. People on the west coast in particular, men and women, young and old, constructed defence works everywhere and safeguarded their country and home villages against the enemy's invasion.

Reflecting the fighting spirit of the people, the then Government of Korea erected on the main streets of Seoul and on the important highways in the localities the "anti-compromise tablets" bearing an inscription calling upon the people to fight to the end in defence of the country against the aggressors. The inscription reads: "Barbarians from beyond the seas having come to invade our country, refusal to fight with them means compromise. Compromise spells a treachery to the nation. Successive generations should bear this in mind for ever."

Fighters of Kwangsong-jin Fort

Meanwhile, the American aggressors regrouped their ships and men and formed a 759-strong landing party and began to land in the southern part of Choji-jin fort on Kanghwa Island on June 10.

Under the powerful night attack of our soldiers, however, the enemy were compelled to withdraw from the fort, leaving more than 150 bodies behind.

Having been hard beaten near the Choji-jin fort, the American force now surrounded the Kwangsong-jin garrison, an important fort on Kanghwa Island, on three sides from land and sea and attacked it on June 11 taking advantage of its superiority in technical equipment and numerical strength. Our army fought the enemy nearly ten times bigger in numerical strength. The enemy broke into the garrison and a fierce hand-to-hand battle took place. Our soldiers of the Kwangsong-jin garrison under the command of Oh Jae Yon fought to the last man hitting the enemy with rifle butts and stones and stabbing them with spears.

Low wrote deploringly in his report to the American Government: Koreans were ready to fight a death-defying battle. They displayed bravery which we had never encountered, and no nations could match their valour. The Americans occupied the Kwangsong-jin fort temporarily but were compelled to withdraw from it in face of the heroic resistance and surprise attack of our army.

For more than twenty days that followed, the Yankees, cruising the sea off Kanghwa Island, attempted to impose upon the Korean Government an unequal treaty in a threatening manner. But at last they realized that they could not subdue the Korean people, and left our coastal waters on July 3.

The American aggressors tried to bring the Korean people, to their knees by means of open military invasion and crafty diplomacy for scores of days. But their long planned and prepared third invasion, too, ended in a disgraceful failure.

Pak Hun

"Joson Nyosong"

(Korean Woman)

— 20 Years Old

A meeting in honour of the 20th birthday of the journal "Joson Nyosong" (Korean Woman), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, took place at the Moranbong Theatre, Pyongyang, on September 22.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Pak Jong Ae, Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and leading personnel of other public organizations and press organs.

Addressing the meeting, Chief Editor Kim Chun Ok of "Joson Nyosong" said that the journal has since the publication of its first issue on September 22, 1946 faithfully carried out its duty.

More S. Korean Troops to S. Vietnam: Air Force Is Going, too

On September 22, the commanding officers' party consisting of 100 officers including the divisional command.r of the "White Horse" unit, another South Vietnam-bound reinforcement left for South Vietnam, according to reports from Seoul.

Earlier on September 18, the second group of the said unit left for South Vietnam. It will be followed by a third group on October 20. With this the dispatch of the 20,000-strong division will be concluded, the reports say.

And now there are reports of a plan to send the South Korean air force to the Vietnam front. To this end, the Seoul regime formed a new "Vietnam-bound air transportation corps." It was reported that the "inauguration ceremony" for this corps had already been held at Kimpo airport in Seoul on September 19. This corps, the report says, will transport the servicemen and military supplies to South Vietnam and bring the wounded and the sick back to Seoul, flying between Kimpo airport in Seoul Clark air base in the Philippines, Saigon and Qui Nhon in South Vietnam, starting on October 1.

South Korean puppets clamour that the additional dispatch of the "White Horse" division will bring their forces in South Vietnam up to the level of an army with the full strength of 50,000, and this will enable the ROK troops in South Vietnam to switch over to wider strategic operations from narrow tactical ones.

It would be reasonable to view all these facts in connection with the visit to Seoul of Westmoreland, U.S. Army Commander in South Vietnam, on September 7 last.

During his stay in Seoul, Westmoreland had secret talks with Pak Jung Hi and his clique and urged them to dispatch ROK troops to Vietnam ahead of schedule. And he also asked for the dispatch of more troops and set out a programme for their training prior to the dispatch.

The South Korean puppets are now showing a great zeal for implementing Washington's instructions conveyed by Westmoreland.

Pak Gun Su

Panic-stricken S. Korean troops on the S. Vietnam front

Shake-up of Police: Prelude to "Election"

A very strong whirlwind sweeps South Korea today. It was raised by the "politicians" in South Korea with the approach of the "presidential and national assembly elections" scheduled for next year.

Characteristic of this "election whirlwind," however, is that it, unlike that in other countries, does not involve the masses of the people in its sweep.

"We are not disposed to participate in such elections as do not reflect the will of the people," said the daily **Kyonghyang Shinmun** in South Korea — mirroring the feelings of the people in South Korea. Their immediate concern is for "the safety of their sons and husbands now on the battlefield of South Vietnam" and for "how to subsist," and they are much interested in "the venalities and corruptions of the bureaucratic rulers," according to South Korean newspapers.

It follows from this that the projected "presidential and national assembly elections," like the preceding ones, are nothing but a farce. The Pak Jung Hi clique are going to stage this farce in order to stay in power, according to the playbook already prepared under the direction of their Washington masters.

The prominent aspect of the "election whirlwind" is the personnel shake-up, that of the police in particular.

In North Kyongsang Province, there was a shake-up of the police from chief constables down to constables at all police stations. This is, in fact, a preparation for the forthcoming "elections." The Pak Jung Hi clique want to "have the policemen at their beck and call" at the time of the elections as the daily **Dong-a Ilbo** in South Korea said.

The Seoul puppet regime is also extending the police network. It has decided to set up four more police stations, 200 more police boxes and branch boxes and to increase the police force by 5,000 this year. Another puppet clique are replacing the heads of the terminal administrative units — township, sub-county, *dong* (suburb ward) and residential unit — by the members of the ruling Democratic Republican Party. This action is also designed for the forthcoming elections which they are to conduct by means of fraud.

A certain chief of a *dong* in a city in North Chungchong Province was almost deprived of the right to run a small water mill which is the only source of income for his five-member family, because he had refused to join the ruling Democratic Republican Party. And those who want to get a job in the carters' associations must be the members of the Democratic Republican Party or have the recommendation of the members of this ruling party.

Such instances are too many to cite. This is the outcome of the "election whirlwind" raised by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

This, however, is just the beginning. More fascist frenzy and fraudulence are expected during the forthcoming elections, in the light of the mounting sentiments of broad sections of people in South Korea against Pak Jung Hi and his clique and the United States backing them.

Kim Gun Hyong

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association issued on September 23 a statement lodging a strong protest with the Japanese authorities against their unlawful detention of the Korean seiner "Pyongsin No. 14-604" and its crew.

The statement said:

It constitutes a flagrant violation of the elementary norms of international law for the Japanese authorities to declare openly that they will continue to keep the Korean crew under detention and put them on trial and to try to hand over some of them to South Korea in conspiracy with the puppet clique there.

The statement demanded that the Japanese authorities send back as soon as possible the boat and its crew to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea according to "the treaty on the high seas" and the principle on the right of a nation to put the vessel flying its flag and the vessel's crew on trial.

The statement pointed out that this has nothing to do with the existence of diplomatic relations and the treaty concerned, and that it is an expression of the hostility of the Japanese Government toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and is obviously a dishonest move to attain a certain political aim.

Korean Seiner And Its Crew Must Be Sent Back

Saccharin and Gov't Crisis

The puppet Cabinet of South Korea headed by Jong Il Gwon decided to resign in a body on September 22, it is reported from Seoul.

This state of affairs was touched off because it was revealed that Ri Byong Chol, the boss of the Samsong interests, the biggest comprador capitalist in South Korea, had smuggled saccharin into South Korea in connspiracy with the puppet government authorities, and because this smuggling case aroused among the people of all walks of life in South Korea a storm of censure of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

And this was followed on the same day by the declaration of a state of emergency in Seoul.

RUMPUS AT "NATIONAL ASSEMBLY"

The Cabinet ministers concerned were being interpellated with regard to the smuggling case at the puppet "National Assembly" of South Korea on September 22. An independent "National Assemblyman" took the floor and, having declared he would "try the Cabinet ministers who are only engaged in manipulating the venality and corruption of big business," hurled at them a pailful of excrements he had brought in advance.

The ministers called an emergency "Cabinet meeting" after they were showered with excrements and decided to resign in a body.

This sort of rumpus is rarely to be seen in the world. But the South Korean "government" and "National Assembly" give rise to such a rumpus.

South Korean press reactions to the development are varied. One that attracts our attention first is deploring. But public opinion in South Korea does not confine itself to lamentation. The deploring is developing into anger and then into strong censure of the Pak Jung Hi clique which are responsible for the state of affairs and of the comprador business interests which are in conspiracy with the Pak clique.

The smuggling case shocked the people and there was a sign of the youth and students in Seoul launching anti-government activities in the forms of protest meeting and others.

In face of this, the Pak Jung Hi gang declared a state of emergency in Seoul and took measures to reinforce the repressive system.

INDIGNATION MEETING

Nontheless, on September 24, over 2,000 people of all walks of life in Riri of North Cholla Province held a meeting condemning the smuggling. The masses taking part in the rally were reported to have chanted the slogans: "We demand the resignation of the Pak regime that has defended the smuggling business interests!" "Repeal the humiliating South Korea-Japan Treaty!"

There are signs of people holding demonstrations and protest meetings in Seoul and other cities, according to press reports from South Korea.

MODE OF LIFE OF COMPRADOR CAPITAL

The smuggling of saccharin which has caused a big stir in South Korea took place last May when Ri Byong Chol, seeking excessive profits, smuggled from Japan 2,400 sacks of raw material of saccharin under the label of "construction materials for the fertilizer plant."

The puppet government authorities imposed a light penalty on the smuggler in contravention of their existing law and sought to hush up the case. But against their wish the case has assumed serious proportions.

Though the whole aspect of the case has not yet been revealed, one sees the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi gang which connived at the smuggling and the smuggling and, at the same time, it is reported that the Mitsui interests of Japan are involved in this case.

The recent case is the exposure of one of the many aspects of the corrupt mode of life of comprador capital in South Korea.

The Samsong interests have come to reign over South Korea's economic circles in a matter of 15-16 years since the time of the Korean war. It holds control of 30 per cent of South Korea's milling industry, 50 per cent of woollen-textile industry and one-sixth of import trade. These interests have achieved this rise by means of open fraud and profiteering under the exemption aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet government authorities.

For the Pak Jung Hi gang, the Samsong interests are the biggest supplier of political funds.

The Pak Jung Hi gang received from this source two billion won as political funds when they were staging a "return to civilian government" farce in December 1963.

MITSUI ON THE STAGE

The main source of money-making for Ri Byong Chol and other big businessmen in South Korea is the preferential allocation of U.S. surplus goods introduced in the form of "aid goods" and the preferential loaning of foreign currency by the U.S. "aid" organs resident in South Korea and the puppet government authorities.

Besides this the South Korean plutocrats do profiteering business in recent days in conspiracy with foreign monopolies making inroads into South Korea, especially with Japanese monopolies.

Construction of the "Hanguk fertilizer plant" in Inchon, name the smuggling was carried out, has been undertaken by Ri Byong Chol with 50 million dollar loans be obtained from the Mitsui interests of Japan with the certification of payment by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The saccharin in question was sent from the Mitsui interests in the guise of the construction materials for the fertilizer plant.

The executive director of the "Hanguk fertilizer plant" who is Ri Byong Chol's son is, South Korean press reports, the son-in-law of the director of a corporation under the Mitsui interests.

EXPRESSIONS OF TOKYO AND WASHINGTON

The recent saccharin smuggling was carried out against this involved background. It has stirred the whole of South Korea because, before anything else, the people of all strata in South Korea are coming to distrust and reject the Pak Jung Hi clique to the extreme. Public opinion about the recent case is clear proof of the people's distrust and repudiation.

Pak Jung Hi is reported to be busy taking care of himself, being afraid that the fire sparked off by the smuggling case may reach his "presidential residence." The Pak Jung Hi clique, who are as close to the comprador capitalists as the fish to water, having failed to conceal this relation, are seeking to resort again to shameful fraud and open suppression.

The current developments in South Korea have caused a certain anxiety in Tokyo and Washington.

The Mitsui and other Japanese monopolies, foreign press reports say, while zealously working to excuse their hand in the recent case, are apprehensive of the possible "consequences for the future dealings with South Korea."

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department expressed the hope that Pak Jung Hi would deal with the case before it assumed serious proportions. Needless to say, this is the way Washington reproaches and urges its stooges when they do not behave the way they are expected to.

Ri Jip

Let Us Make a Joint Study of Our Seas

SONG SE RYONG
Director of the West Sea Fisheries Research Institute

A few days ago I received a letter from an inhabitant in Dong-am-ri, Gangryong County, South Hwanghae Province, near the Military Demarcation Line.

The letter said:

"One early morning I found a drift bottle from South Korea while walking along the seashore. The glass bottle was white and was as small as a milk bottle.

I found in it a piece of paper. Now I send it to you, hoping it will be helpful to the research work of your Institute."

Besides the letter there were a piece of paper bearing the words "drift bottle" written in big Korean letters above and in small Chinese and English letters below and a notice to finder.

This, of course, was a formal and business-like matter. But I felt as if I had received a letter from one of my close friends in South Korea.

I could neither write a reply nor report on this back to the sender. So, through the press I had to inform the Fisheries Research and Development Agency in Pusan, sender of the drift bottle, of this fact.

As is widely known, the aim of the sending out of drift bottles and marked fishes is to study the changes in ocean currents, migrations of fish and so on. It is a matter of common sense, therefore, that anyone who found or caught such a bottle or fish should inform its sender of the finding regardless of nationality.

To this end our institute drifts many bottles of this kind and let loose marked fishes in the West Sea every year. So far we have received notices from the Northeast and Shantung areas of China, Kyushu of Japan and other parts of Asia. We also have picked up drift bottles and caught marked fishes sent by fisheries investigators in China and Japan and notified them of the fact. This has much conduced to the study of the West Korean current and the Japan current.

For more than 20 years the fisheries investigators in North and South Korea, although they are of the same blood, cannot exchange notices each other after finding drift bottles or catching marked fishes, owing to the occupation of South Korea by the American forces.

This is a grave obstacle to the development of our fishery science and fishing industry.

Croakers teem in the West Sea. The scientists in North Korea, however, cannot study the location of shoals of fish in the south of Cheju Island known as a major shelter for croakers to pass the winter, and fisheries investigators in South Korea cannot study the conditions of the sea in the north which is regarded as a major spawning place of croakers.

Not long ago a South Korean paper lamented saying that this year the croaker season came earlier than the forecast and this led to a big confusion in the West Sea. Then it added: South Korea's fishing forecasts are unreliable. We feel keenly the necessity of co-ordinated and scientific fishing forecasts.

I cannot forget this.

I hear in this the strong aspiration of the people and fishermen in South Korea jointly to study North and South Korean seas and accomplish the country's unification as early as possible.

I hope that fishery scientists and fishery workers concerned in North and South Korea including those in our institute and the Fisheries Research and Development Agency in Pusan will get together and have a business-like discussion on the development of fishery science and fishing industry of our country.

A notice to finder found in a bottle sent by the Fisheries Research and Development Agency in Pusan, South Korea

Japanese Military Mission to S. Vietnam, Thailand

According to an A.P. dispatch the first Japanese military mission arrived in Saigon on September 22. It consists of three high-ranking officials led by Ariyoshi, Counselor of the Japanese Self-Defence Agency. The mission is reportedly to study the military situation in South Vietnam and Thailand.

The mission will stay in South Vietnam till September 28 and then fly to Taiwan and Okinawa by way of Thailand, the report said.

A spokesman of the Self-Defence Agency said that the Japanese military mission is due to inspect the U.S. and South Vietnamese military installations and visit the Defence Ministry of Thailand, the headquarters of the Seato in Bangkok and U.S. beses in Thailand.

Meanwhile, Kyodo News Agency in Japan reported that the mission will learn of the U.S. bombing operations and the use of modern weapons in the guerrilla warfare in South Vietnam.

In connection with the current visit of the Japanese military mission to South Vietnam and Thailand, the Japanese Socialist Party issued a statement on September 22.

"The present move reveals a dangerous sign of the Sato Government to participate and cooperate in the war of aggression in Vietnam in military aspects as well," the statement denounced.

Choi Si Hwan

Japanese Public Demand Return of Korean Seiner To Homeland

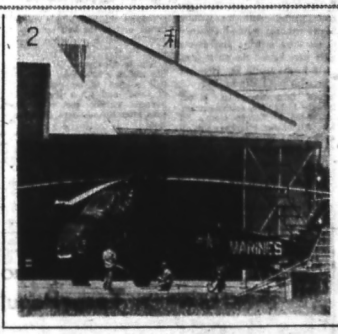
Democratic political parties and public organisations of Japan strongly demanded their government return at once to its homeland the seiner "Pyongsin No. 34-034" belonging to the Sinuju Fishery, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was reported missing while fishing and is now detained in Shimonoseki, Japan, and its entire crewmen.

In his statement Tsuyoshi Tokl, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, declared that the Japanese Government must send back immediately and unconditionally the fishing boat and its entire crewmen to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with international law and international practice.

Koichi Yamamoto, Director of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party, said in his statement that in view of international practice this incident can be dealt with only by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a sovereign state, on the flagship principle and that the Japanese authorities have no right to keep the fishing boat and its crewmen under detention.

The stand of the Japanese authorities, he said, to exploit this incident for political purposes can never be allowed by law.

Masaharu Hatanaka, Director of the Japan-Korea Association, and Deitsu Nishino, General Secretary of the Liaison Council of International Lawyers of Japan, also issued statements, denouncing the unwarranted attempt of the Japanese Government.



Lawyers representing different organizations of Japan went to the Ministry of Justice and other organs concerned and lodged a strong protest with them.

Meanwhile, a meeting of democratic public figures was held in the city where the Korean boat and its crew are detained.

Representatives of democratic political parties and public organisations and personalities of various circles in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectures met on September 20 in the Shimonoseki hall of workers and formed an "on-the-spot council on the Pyongsin case" and decided to wage a powerful campaign, demanding their government to return immediately the "Pyongsin No. 34-034" and its entire crew to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(KCNA)

SOLIDARITY WITH PANAMANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The Korean Students' Committee sent the Panama University Students' Federation a message expressing support to and solidarity with the university students of Panama in their just struggle against American imperialism and dictatorship.

In its message the Korean Students' Committee lodged a strong protest with the Panamanian authorities against the illegal arrest of Secretary-General Luis Banas of the Panama University Students' Federation and strongly demanded his immediate release.

An increasingly large number of U.S. helicopters and fighters are undergoing repair work at a factory of the Shin-Meiwa Industry Co. in Itami, located near the Osaka International Airport, as the U.S. imperialists step up their war of aggression in Vietnam.

American servicemen and Japanese Self-Defense Forces personnel are always on hand at the plant, directly supervising the repair work on their aircraft.

U.S.-trained taskmen of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces"

Women's Volleyball

Three Attacking Players

Kim Un Ja

Kang Ok Sun

Kim Jung Bok

Kim Un Ja, Kim Jung Bok and Kang Ok Sun are pillars of the Korean women's national volleyball team. Kim Un Ja went into headlines before the other two girls. Captain of the Korean women's national team, she has been in the limelight of the volleyball world for six years now. She began playing volleyball and won fame earlier than the other two. And, like the two of her colleagues, she is single.

These three girls are from different sports clubs—Kim Un Ja from the Locomotive, Kim Jung Bok from the Amrok-gang and Kang Ok Sun from the February 8th. When playing games at home, they are rivals to each other. But in the national team they are good friends. Three of them are all good at hard smashing.

On the international arena, Kim Un Ja and Kang Ok Sun earned fame at about the same time—at the time of the Asian region preliminary matches in India in 1964 for the Tokyo Olympics. Our women's volleyball team won all of the games there and was qualified to represent Asia at the Olympics. Kim Un Ja and Kang Ok Sun drew applause for their lightning attacks.

Captain

Kim Un Ja gained reputation also at the international friendly tournament in Tbilisi last year.

Muscular and strong in will power—perhaps the hereditary characters of a fisherman's daughter—this girl, captain of the national team, has a formidable attacking power. When the ball is tossed above the net, in whatever position she is sure to smash it so powerfully that no player can save it.

One of the outstanding features in her attacking style is that she smashes the ball suddenly without making any preliminary motion. A veteran player, she keeps calm in any complicated moment, uses her brain, and sends the ball to a vacant corner over the net.

Accurate passing and good defence are another merit of this young captain who has the ability of leading her team to a win and raises the morale of her teammates. In a word, she possesses the three elements of volleyball technique—attack, defence and passing.

Rapid Attacks

Kang Ok Sun has something similar to the captain's playing style. One of her traits is rapid attack. Hardly has the ball been tossed low above the net when in a fleeting moment of less than a second she hits it into the opponents' zone.

Her rapid attacks have many a time conduced to gaining decisive points in the matches with tall European girls. At one of the recent gagues with the visiting Soviet national team—the second of the three matches played—our girls were behind the guest team 11:12 in the fourth set. Her four successful rapid attacks, however, helped turn the tables in our favour—15:12. This second encounter ended in Korean team's 3:1 win. All of her attacks went off well. Soviet girls failed to block any of them.

Later Than Others

Kim Jung Bok made her debut in the world of volleyball later than Kim Un Ja and Kang Ok Sun. Her first appearance in matches with foreign teams was made last year when she took part in the international friendly tournament in Tbilisi. In a year since then, she has made a swift progress to become one of the celebrated women volleyballers in Korea. There was the soil for such a swift rise. Before taking up volleyball, she went in for the 800-metre run. As a runner she fostered prowess, jumping capacity, agility and good sportsmanship which have come in handy now when she has turned to volleyball. Short height may be her handicap, but she makes it good by her jumping capability of as high as one metre. She possesses all of the traits of Kim Un Ja and Kang Ok Sun put together. When there is one attempting to block her, she easily breaks it and when two join in an attempt at blocking she smashes sideways or hits the ball in such a way as to make it bounce outside after touching their hands. When she foresees the ball will be blocked as the chance is unfavourable for attack, she usually makes a feint to put with her left hand the ball into a vacant corner or hits the ball sending it over the hands stretched up to block it.

She is also good at defence. She makes a save even when the ball seemed to be getting out of hand, and when the ball is bounced outside the court she runs after it and saves the situation.

At the second game recently with the Soviet national team, she made altogether 26 attacks and 25 of them went off well.

These three girls—star volleyballers of Korea—have a wide scope for further progress.

Gang Chol Gu

Ancient Korean Sport

Hitting the Ball

A game of hitting the ball on horseback was widely played in ancient Korea. It was a team game between players from two villages.

The spring holidays were a big occasion for this game. People would throng a spacious ground decorated with gay coloured banners from morning as music was played to attract them.

Players of two rival teams on horseback line up in front of their respective goals. A girl in beautiful costume walks to the middle of the ground and tosses high a

red-coloured wooden ball. The players, each holding in each hand a wooden stick whose tip is shaped like a spoon, dash forward for the ball. Using the stick, a player snatches the ball, passes it to his team-mate who hits it with his stick toward the opponent's goal. Players of the other team intercept the attack by hitting the ball back. The game is decided by the number of goals scored.

The game was a holiday recreation our ancestors used to enjoy in early summer and, at the same time, it was a sort of training for national defence.

Kim Song Gol

KOREAN Stamps

On Acrobatics

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has lately issued a set of five stamps featuring the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre and some of the typical Korean folk acrobatic performances.

Stamp 1: Tight-rope walking (10 *jon*)

On a tight-rope an acrobat performs sword dance, turns a somersault and does other stunts. The stamp depicts the performance of fan dance on a tight rope.

Stamp 2: A couple of girls in a swing (10 *jon*)

This stunt is based on a popular Korean folk game. The stamp depicts stunts performed while sitting in a swing.

Stamp 3: Seesaw (10 *jon*)

This acrobatic performance is based on a folk game long popular among the Korean women.

Acrobats on either end of the board do a variety of stunts such as somersault, a turn and twice and thrice somersaults.

Korean School Football Team Popular in Japan

The football team of the Korean middle and high school in Tokyo is causing a sensation among the Japanese high school football circles for the consecutive victories in their matches with Japanese high school teams.

Formed in 1954, the football team of the Korean school won 227 out of its 287 matches with the Japanese high school teams. Since 1964 the Korean team has not lost a single match; it won 38 games straight to the great amazement of the Japanese high school football fans.

This year it competed with Japanese high school teams 19 times, winning all the matches. Among its opponents were many strong teams including the Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, high school team, the winner of this year's all-Japan high school football championship.

The Japanese sports newspaper *Sankei Sports* came out with the splash headline: "Invincible Korean middle and high school team licks best Japanese high school teams one by one."

Students of Korea University in Japan having football practice

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